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Robert Moll
1173 St. Charles Court
Los Altos, CA 94024

EXAMINER

WORKU, NEGUSSIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/772,608

Applicant(s)

TAN, HIN LEONG

Examiner

Negussie Worku

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Attachment.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is in response to the Application filed on February 5, 2004, claims 1 through 16 are pending in the application, in which, claims 1, 7 and 13 are independent, and claims 2-6, 8-12 and 14-16 are dependent.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on September 02, 2004, has been reviewed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida et al. (USP 5,717,941), in view of Powers et al. (USP 6,686,930)

With regard to claim 1, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5) comprising: scanning a first side of a multi-sided document (scanner 6 of fig 1, for scanning both side of the document front and back side of the document, col.4, lines 10-30); prompting the user to insert the next side of the multi-sided document in a scanner device (user selectively determine to set both-side mode or both face or back side [see step 4], col.4, 10-15); detecting a ready response when the next side of the multi-sided document is ready for scanning (it is detected whether an original document is set [placed] on the scanner 6 [see step 9], col.4, lines 15-20); scanning the next side of the multi-sided document when the ready response is detected (if the document is not set [step 13], where as if so then the program goes to step 10, and execute image scanning operation when next side of document is to be read, col.4, lines 15-20); producing a composite image by tiling the images of individual sides of the multi-sided document vertically, horizontally, or a combination of vertical and horizontal placements (as shown in fig 19, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-8, after a back and front image data is scanned, subject to rotating/reducing operation, after which the image of the "front and back" are combined, into a single image data, see also col.9, lines 30-40).

Yoshida (941) dose not teach transferring the composite image from the TWAIN source to the application by the TWAIN protocol.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, past and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches transferring the composite image from the TWAIN source to the application by the TWAIN protocol (as discussed in col.5, lines 60-66, TWAIN protocol is a standard protocol used to transfer image or data from image processing application 514 of fig 3, to image source 518 of fig 5, see also col.9, lines 52-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: transferring the composite image from the TWAIN source to the application by the TWAIN protocol.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reasons: (a) it would have help a user avoid a process that can be frustrating and laborious, which is, manipulating the image portion in the application in an attempt to make the image portion fit in a target location, if attempt is unsuccessful, the user must reopen the source and make new selection, and thus it is time consuming process and reduce a user's productivity. (b) It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.4, lines 5-10 and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 2, Yoshida (941) teaches a method, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the detecting includes receiving user input from a keyboard, a mouse, a voice activated device, or a button on the scanner device (detecting a ready response to scan from the system of fig 1, user input from keyboard 3 of fig 1, col.3, lines 5-8, or a button from scanner 6 of fig 1).

With regard to claim 3, Yoshida (941) teaches a method, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the detecting includes reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor (22 of fig 2, indicative of the presence or the absence of the document, col.4, lines 3-8) on the scanner device (scanner 6 of fig 1, reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor 22 on the scanner device 6 scan from the system of fig 1, to turn on and off the system of fig 1, col.4, lines 10-15).

With regard to claim 4, Yoshida (941) does not teach the method further comprising displaying a TWAIN source user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, paste and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches displaying a TWAIN source (518 of fig 510) user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options (information generated by 526 of fig 5, is made available to source manager

528, by the application 514 of fig 5, for example, to open and enable [display] a TWAIN image source 518 [step 430 and 434], so that an access to the generated information is includes in those command, col.10, lines 1-10, and as discussed in col. 10, lines 50-68, where inter face for user to select scanning parameters in 538 of fig 5, within the TWAIN 510 of FIG 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: displaying a TWAIN source user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reasons: It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.4, lines 5-10 and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 5, Yoshida (941) dose not teach the method wherein the TWAIN source user interface includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, paste and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches TWAIN source user interface

(510 of fig 5) includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device (scanner 118 of fig 1, read at least a single document using a document feeding device [feeding and document sensor is inherently included with in scanner 118 of fig 1, col.2, 5-10] which in and automatically start scanning, for example, copying and pasting scaling and/or resolution parameters are calculated and set automatically including scanning col.5, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: wherein the TWAIN source user interface includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reason:

It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, this eliminates guesswork on the part of the user, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.5, lines 10-15, and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 6, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the multi-sided document is a card (when it is desired to scan such document as, e.g., name cards having data on both side can be scanned, col.8, lines 25-33).

With regard to claim 7, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5) comprising:
scanning a first side of a multi-sided document (scanner 6 of fig 1, for scanning both side of the document front and back side of the document, col.4, lines 10-30); prompting the user to insert the next side of the multi-sided document in a scanner device (user selectively determine to set both-side mode or both face or back side [see step 4], col.4, 10-15); detecting a ready response when the next side of the multi-sided document is ready for scanning (it is detected whether an original document is set [placed] on the scanner 6 [see step 9], col.4, lines 15-20); scanning the next side of the multi-sided document when the ready response is detected (if the document is not set [step 13], where as if so then the program goes to step 10, and execute image scanning operation when next side of document is to be read, col.4, lines 15-20); composite of single image vertically tiled images by sequentially scanning and transferring consecutive image rows of each side of the multi-sided document (as shown in fig 19, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-8, after a back and front image data is scanned, subject to rotating and

reducing operation, after which the image of the "front and back" are combined, into a single image data, see also col.9, lines 30-40).

Yoshida (941) does not teach transferring the scanned images from the TWAIN source to the TWAIN application as a single composite image of vertically tiled images by sequentially scanning and transferring consecutive image rows of each side of the multi-sided document using the TWAIN buffered memory transfer method.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, past and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches transferring the scanned images from the TWAIN source to the TWAIN application as a single composite image of vertically tiled images by sequentially scanning and transferring consecutive image rows of each side of the multi-sided document using the TWAIN buffered memory transfer method, (as discussed in col.5, lines 60-66, TWAIN protocol is a standard protocol used to transfer image or data from image processing application 514 of fig 3, to image source 518 of fig 5, see also col.9, lines 52-55, which includes output device 546 of fig 5, is a computer storage device such as memory or disk drive for image of multi-sided document, col.11, lines 1-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: transferring the scanned images from the TWAIN source to the TWAIN application as a single composite image of vertically tiled images by sequentially scanning and transferring consecutive image rows of each side of the multi-sided document using the TWAIN buffered memory.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reasons: (a) it would have help a user to store the processed data in a memory device having a larger storing capacity, for latter use, when modification is finished or at appropriate intermediate point in the process.

With regard to claim 8, Yoshida (941) teaches a method, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the detecting includes receiving user input from a keyboard, a mouse, a voice activated device, or a button on the scanner device (detecting a ready response to scan from the system of fig 1, user input from keyboard 3 of fig 1, col.3, lines 5-8, or a button from scanner 6 of fig 1).

With regard to claim 9, Yoshida (941) teaches a method, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the detecting includes reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor (22 of fig 2, indicative of the presence or the absence of the document, col.4, lines 3-8) on the scanner device (scanner 6 of fig 1, reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor 22 on the scanner device 6 scan from the system of fig 1, to turn on and off the system of fig 1, col.4, lines 10-15).

With regard to claim 10, Yoshida (941) does not teach the method further comprising displaying a TWAIN source user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, paste and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches displaying a TWAIN source (518 of fig 510) user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options (information generated by 526 of fig 5, is made available to source manager 528, by the application 514 of fig 5, for example, to open and enable [display] a TWAIN image source 518 [step 430 and 434], so that an access to the generated information is included in those command, col.10, lines 1-10, and as discussed in col. 10, lines 50-68, where interface for user to select scanning parameters in 538 of fig 5, within the TWAIN 510 of FIG 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: displaying a TWAIN source user interface for the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reasons: It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.4, lines 5-10 and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 11, Yoshida (941) does not teach the method wherein the TWAIN source user interface includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, paste and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches TWAIN source user interface (510 of fig 5) includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device (scanner 118 of fig 1, read at least a single document using a document feeding device [feeding and document sensor is inherently included with in scanner 118 of fig 1, col.2, 5-10] which in and automatically start scanning, for example, copying and pasting scaling and/or resolution parameters are calculated and set automatically including scanning col.5, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: wherein the TWAIN source user interface includes an option to select single or multi-sided scanning and/or an option to enable the use of a document sensor to automatically start scanning when a document is detected on the scanner device.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reason:

It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, this eliminates guesswork on the part of the user, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.5, lines 10-15, and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 12, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the multi-sided document is a card (when it is desired to scan such document as, e.g., name cards having data on both side can be scanned, col.8, lines 25-33).

With regard to claim 13, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), checking the status of the document sensor on the scanner when the use of the sensor is enabled (scanner 6 of fig 1, reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor 22 on the scanner device 6 scan from the system of fig 1, to turn on and off the system of fig 1, col.4, lines 10-15); waiting for user input to the user interface (detecting a ready response to scan from the system of fig 1, user input from keyboard 3 of fig 1, col.3, lines 5-8, or a button from scanner 6 of fig 1).

Yoshida (941) does not teach displaying a TWAIN source user interface which allows the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options; providing an option in the TWAIN source user interface to enable/disable the use of the document sensor; scanning automatically when a document is detected at the sensor when the use of the sensor is enabled.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, past and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches displaying a TWAIN source user interface which allows the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options, (information generated by 526 of fig 5, is made available to source manager 528, by the application 514 of fig 5, for example, to open and enable [display] a TWAIN image source 518 [step 430 and 434], so that an access to the generated information is included in those command, col.10, lines 1-10, and as discussed in col. 10, lines 50-68, where interface for user to select scanning parameters in 538 of fig 5, within the TWAIN 510 of FIG 5); providing an option in the TWAIN source user interface to enable/disable the use of the document sensor, (22 of fig 2, indicative of the presence or the absence of the document, col.4, lines 3-8) on the scanner device (scanner 6 of fig 1, reading the ON/OFF status of a document sensor 22 on the scanner device 6 scan from the system of fig 1, to turn on and off the system of fig 1, col.4, lines 10-15); scanning automatically when a document is detected at the sensor when the use of the sensor is enabled, (scanner 118 of fig 1, read at least a single document using a document feeding device [feeding and document sensor is inherently included with in scanner 118 of fig 1, col.2, 5-10] which in and automatically start scanning, for example, copying and pasting

scaling and/or resolution parameters are calculated and set automatically including scanning col.5, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: teach displaying a TWAIN source user interface which allows the user to select or edit scanning parameters and options; providing an option in the TWAIN source user interface to enable/disable the use of the document sensor; scanning automatically when a document is detected at the sensor when the use of the sensor is enabled.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reasons: (a) it would have help a user to store the processed data in a memory device having a larger storing capacity, for latter use, when modification is finished or at appropriate intermediate point in the process.

With regard to claim 14, Yoshida (941) dose not teach a step of closing automatically the user interface when the scanning starts or when the scanning is completed.

Powers (930) in the same area of copy, paste and scan to fit image using a standard TWAIN data source as shown in fig 5, teaches a step of closing automatically the user interface when the scanning starts or when the scanning is completed, (scanner 118 of fig 1, read at least a single document using a document feeding device

[feeding and document sensor is inherently included with in scanner 118 of fig 1, col.2, 5-10] which in and automatically start scanning, for example, copying and pasting scaling and/or resolution parameters are calculated and set automatically including scanning col.5, lines 10-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Yoshida (941) to include: a step of closing automatically the user interface when the scanning starts or when the scanning is completed.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified imaging device of Yoshida (941) by the teaching of Powers (930), for the following reason:

It would have help a user to provides for automatic scanning to fit, there by reducing or eliminating numerous scanning iterations in a document processing system, this eliminates guesswork on the part of the user, as discussed by Powers (930) in col.5, lines 10-15, and co.3, lines 64-68.

With regard to claim 15, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5), wherein the multi-sided document is a card (when it is desired to scan such document as, e.g., name cards having data on both side can be scanned, col.8, lines 25-33).

With regard to claim 16, Yoshida (941) teaches a method of scanning multi-sided documents, wherein the document is a multi-sided document, (as shown in fig 19, a method of scanning multi-sided documents front and back side of the document, col.9, lines 65 through col.10, lines 1-5).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 571-272-7472. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung +Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Negussie Worku', written in a cursive style.

November 14, 2007

Negussie Worku
Examiner
Art Unit 2625